Adaptations

By Quincy Crowther and Hannah Lynes- Period One

Organisms adapt to their structures according to the conditions of their habitat. They change their body structure or their color to survive conditions they may or may not be used to. A few examples are the Beluga Whale, the Collared Lemming, and many other organisms. Not just animals have structural adaptations, plants do to. A plant might adapt by growing its roots longer to reach nearby water. All of these are examples of adaptation.

One example of a structural adaptation would be the Beluga whale. The Beluga whale loses its dorsal fin so when the dorsal fin is sticking out of the cold Arctic water, it doesn’t lose any extra body heat. It also gains blubber to stay even warmer. Another structural adaptation would be the collared lemming. The collard lemming’s fur is brown, but when the winter comes, their fur changes to white so they can blend in with the snow and hide from predators. This way, it can look for food by itself without fear of its brown fur standing out in the bright white snow.

Organisms adapt to their changing environments to better themselves. The beluga whale gains blubber, while the collard lemming changes its fur color. Every organism adapts differently, according to the biome they live in. Either way, adaptations are a huge part of the circle of life.